# THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

NINETY-THREE DEATHS SINCE SATURDAY. PATAL CASES IN THE HOSPITAL-THE DISEASE IN

OTHER PARTS OF FRANCE. Paris, Nov. 16 .- On Saturday there were twentytwo deaths from cholera in the city, and fifty in the hospitals. Between midnight and six o'clock this evening there have been four deaths in the city and seventeen in the hospitals.
Two deaths from the disease occurred at Nantes

TOULON, Nov. 16 .- Four cases of cholera have

appeared on board the man-of-war Admiral Duperre. An officer, who was stricken with the mal-ady, has died.

## PLAGUE SPOTS IN NEW-YORK.

BAD SANITARY CONDITION OF QUARTERS OCCUPIED BY ITALIANS, NEGROES AND OTHERS.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday made a tour of some of the most filthy streets of the city and found of some of the most filing streets of the city and jound their condition sadly in need of betterment and most in-viting for the spread of cholera, which threatens a visitation to New-York. The lower element of Italians, who live in Baxter-st., are naturally filthy, sluggish in disposition and lazy. Dirty, ragged and slothful in their crowded tenements, nothing but the strictest police surveillance will make them clean their premises. All manner of refuse, slops and filthy rags are thrown into the streets at night, and often during the day into the gutters, which are recking with sluggish and loathsome seum. When the sun shine full upon this plague spot, the odors that arise are nauseating upon this plague spot, the odors that arise are hase-in the extseme to any one except the acclimated Italians. Mulberry and Bayard sts. are equally as filthy as Baxter-st., and each may be said to contain a hundred distinct smells, each worse than the other. Children playing in the sloppy gutters add to the general discomfort of pedestrians whose business unfortunately carries them within a block of that postilential and fever-breeding quarter. In the Bowery and the narrow streets in the vicinity of Chatham Square, the "dives" and beer-shops make reservoirs of the streets and cesspools of their back yards. Sauerkraut, decayed sausage, onions and the refuse of the free-lunch table, are thrown into the backyards and streets to bake in the morning sun

and disseminate the germs of disease. Sixth-ave., from Twenty-fourth to Thirtieth-sts., where vegetable stands, cheap restaurants, and all-night beer shops seem to be most numerous, is notoriously filthy. The elevated track prevents the sun from shining on the damp stones, and the humid air only adds to the nuwholesomeness of the rotten vegetables, kitchen slops and "beer-taps" thrown into the gutters.

on the streets west of Sixth-ave., down to Tenth-ave., and as far as Fortleth-st., the yards seemed liberally supplied with east-off collars, stockings, rags, etc., evidently tossed over the partition wall by unforgetful neighbors. West Fortieth-st is mainly occupied by a degraded class of women, who have no regard for the cleanliness of their premises, and the police in that neighbor-h od report that it is almost impossible to detect those who notoriously violate the sanitary laws by emptying garbage in the streets. SCENES IN THOMPSON STREET.

Thompson-st., the "New Ethiopia," though the home of the colored kalsominer, was found to be greatly in need of a visitation from Health Board officials. Whatever accumulates in front of houses in this colored colony is accumulates in front of houses in this colored colony is allowed to remain until it evaporates or is driven to some other neighborhood by friendly or ill-blowing winds. The few rookeries that the reporter visited told the story of nearly all. They were not quite in as crowded a condition as the tenements of "New Italy," but they were equally flithy. Colored people are naturally acquisitive, and never throw away even the most worthless trifles. Their garret rooms, basement, and even sleeping room, show general disorder and uncleanliness, and many of them are packed with bundles, bags, rags, old clothes, and almost every concelvable species of trampery, whose only virtue is flith, and whose only use is to breed disease. Creaking balustrades and unswept staircases led the reporter to rooms, thick with the odor of damp walls, made more poisonous by the wet, rotting wall paper which was faling to the floor in scraps from its own weight. The stmosphere was made more siekening still by emanations from the bauly sewered yard, which came in whenever a window was temporarily opened. Even the roofs of these rookeries were not free from mapurities. Slops and refuse matter were seen on many. This is considered the casiest and most convenient way to get rid of dish water and kitchen refuse. Third-story inhabitants find it much easier than to carry the refuse down stairs and dump it into the street; or less likely to provoke a quarret than if thrown down int a neighbor's backyard. This refuse trickles down the sides into the windows of the dwellers below, or permeates the decaying walls, planting the seeds of disease to be inhaled by every passerby. allowed to remain until it evaporates or is driven to

## DR. MOREAU MORRIS'S EXPERIENCE.

IMPROVED SINCE THE LAST EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA. Dr. Moreau Morris, the chief inspector of the First Sanitary Division in the Health Department, has had extensive experience with cholera in this city. He was attached to the Northwestern Dispensary during the epidemic of 1848-'49, and was prostrated with the plague after he had become exhausted in daily work among the sufferers. He was connected with the Health Department in 1866 and took an active part in the task of sup pressing the epidemic of that year. In reply to inquirie

by a TRIBUNE reporter, Dr. Morris said yesterday:
"If cholera comes to this city next year I do not believe
that it could become epidemic throughout the city as it and in 1866. The general sanitary condition of the city has improved so much since the last epidemic that peo would be better able to resist the disease. This Department is stronger in resources and experience also and could check the spread of cholera germs by means of disinfection and the prompt isolation of cases. In the tenement-house districts, where choicra caused the greatest devastation in 1866, there have been changes for the better, with the exception of one district. The houses in Baxter, Mulberry and Mott sts., south of Bayard-st., are as filthy, and are occupied by people quite as unclean by inheritance and education, as they were at the time of the last epidenic. Then twenty-nine persons siled from cholera in the block bounded by Baxter, Bayard, Park and Mulberry sts. There would be more dancer in that district, in case of another outbreak of cholera in the city, than in any other part. Houses in the lower portions of West, Washington and Greenwich ats, where the plague made many ravages in 1866, have been much improved in drainage and water supply. In the region known as the Swamp, in the Fourth Ward, many objectionable tenement-houses have disappeared to make room for stores and warehouses. East of the Bowery below Grand-st., where the houses are over-crowded by Polish Hebrews and Rohemians, serious danger may be apprehended in ease of a cholera outbreak, not so much on account of the condition of the houses and streets as on account of the habits of the immates. Many of them do not know the real meaning of cleanliness. ard-st., are as fifthy, and are occupied by people quite :

dition of the houses and streets as on account of the huntares. Many of them do not know the real meaning of cleanliness.

"Above Grand-st, as far as Tenth-st, where there is an immense German population, the houses are kept comparatively clean, the drainage is good, and the streets are well paved. In King and Chariton sts, and in the neighboring streets on the west side of the city, where there was a 'cholera field' in 1866, there have been improvements in house-drainage and in the street pavements. At laces further uptown the building of sewers and the introduction of Croton water have wrought marked improvements. The shanty districts, which were centres of the plague, have been much reduced in size.

"In 1848, when I was attending several cholera patients in a tenement-house on the west side of the city, my attention was attracted one day by a succession of grunts in a cellar, and I found there several pigs. It had been the requiar practice of the occupants of the house to keep swine in the cellar. Such a custom would not be telerated in houses now."

#### GENERAL GORDON'S LETTER. MIS POSITION IN KHARTOUM-THE MARDI-FRIEND-

LY TRIBES DEFEATED. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- General Gordon's latest letter says that his position at Khartoum is secure, and that his troops are in excellent spirits. He adds that the Mahdi regularly receives European newspapers, wherefrom he learns the movements of the British troops in Egypt. General Gordon warns the French Consul Genat Cairo that the Mahdi possesses M. Herbin's cipher sodes and may make use of it.

SUAKIM, Nov. 16.-The friendly tribes in an engage ment with the Hadendowas came off victorious and cap-sured 3,000 camels and a convoy of provisions and corn

peen with the Hadendowas came oft victorious and cap-larred 3,000 camels and a convoy of provisions and corn for Osman Digma.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.—While the Stafford Regiment was passing the Ambikol cataract one whaleboat was sunk and two others damaged. A sergeant was drowned, but the remainder of the crews, including two Canadians, were rescued. The stores and outfits were lost.

#### THE FRANCHISE AND REDISTRIBUTION. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- It is understood that the overnment will present the Redistribution bill to Par-

hament immediately after the House of Lords has passed the Franchise bill. This forms the basis of compromise between the Government party and the Conservatives. HOME RULE FOR IRELAND, BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 16 .- Justin McCarthy and his son, members of the House of Commons, ad

which he prophesied, they would have within five years.

Justin McCarthy, sr., said that three of the most in
fluential members of the Cabinet had declared in favor of
the principal of home rule in Iteland, and he believed
that the English Parliament would affirm that principal
before five years had passed.

#### THE CONGO CONFERENCE. BISMARCK CHOSEN PRESIDENT-ARRANGING THE

PRELIMINARIES. Berlin, Nov. 16.-The Congo Conference was formally opened by Prince Rismarck, in the dining-hall of his residence, being the same room that was occu-pied by the Conference in 1878. Prince Rismarck delivered a short speech, which was pacific in tone and moderate in character, evidently giving general satisfaction. At the suggestion of Count de Launny, the Italian dele gate, Prince Bismarck was unanimously elected president of the Conference. M. Raindre, Councillor of the French Embassy: Herr Smith, German Vice-Consul at St. Peters-burg, and Count William Bismarck were appointed secretaries. It was unanimously agreed that the proceedings

should be kept secret.

The room where the delegates sit is of a horseshoe shape, and the delegates are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the countries they represent. At the head of the table Frince Bismarck is seated. Behind him, at a separate table, sit the three secretaries. On the right of Frince Bismarck is the three Austrian delegates; on his left the Belgian delegates, next to whom come the Danish and Spanish delegates, next to whom come the Danish and Spanish delegates. At the outer side of the side tables are seated the American. English and Dutch delegates, on the right, with the Italian and French delegates on the left. Count von Hatzfeldt, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Germany, with the French second delegates, occupies the centre of the horseshoe, facing Prince Bismarck. The delegates from Russia, Turkey and Sweden lift the remainder of the seats. A map of Africa, lifteeu feet lifteen luches high, is hung upon the wall, and the tables are covered with numerous pamphlets, books and maps relating to Africa.

#### A NEW GERMAN LOAN PROPOSED. Berlin, Nov. 16 .- A bill has been submitted to the Bundesrath providing for a loan of 10,055,000 marks to meet the army, navy and railway expenses.

ARCHER'S TRIP TO AMERICA. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Fred Archer, the jockey, who has started on a tour of America, recently lost his wife. He will not reappear in England until next Derby day.

#### THE MEXICAN DEBT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16. via Galveston. night in general the report of the Committee on the Mexican debt held by English capitalists. The vote stood 96 yeas against 58 nayes. The report will now be considered in detail. The galleries were occupied principally by students, who were disorderly. Last night they hissed the speakers favoring the bill, and on leaving the Hall of Congress they attempted to create a disturbance, which was promptly quelied by the police.

#### THE CATTLE MEN OF THE NATION.

ARBIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION IN ST. LOUIS-OBJECTS OF THE COMING CONVENTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Louis, Nov. 16 .- The vanguard of the New-York delegation, 150 strong, representing the American Agricultural Association, and headed by E. L. Stortevant, arrived in this city to-day to attend the row. There are 1,000 delegates to the convention, representing fifty stock associations. The most importasubject to be considered is that of the establishment of a national trail, six miles wide, from St. Graffin, Texas, to British America, for the better transportation of cattle. It is expected that Congress will be memorialized for a

The trail will be 1,500 miles long and must pass by Ft. Dodge, Kansas, and Ogalialia, Nebraska.

Dodge, Kansas, and Ogalialla, Nebraska.

Another question to be brought up for discussion is that of land grants to se tiers. Small ranchemen and farmers complain because large cattle dealers pre-empt or purchase the land along the rivers, leaving the country valueless to anyone else because it lacks the water privilege. The proceedings to-morrow morning will consist of the election of R. D. Hunter chairman, the appointment of committees of organization and the delivery of addresses of welcome by Governor Crittenden, Mayor Ewing, General Henderson and others,

The delegates at large are: Kentneky, Colonel William Huntley; Arkansas, Colonel James Fullbright; Iowa, James Wilson; New-Mexico, Colonel R. J. Ingersoff; Idaho, General Joseph Briston; Rhode Island, T. B. Mosen.

#### CARLETON HUNT WILL MAKE A CONTEST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Orleans, Nov. 16,-It is announced that Carleton Rout, the present representative from the 1st Congressional District and the candidate of the Reformed Democracy of the district in the recent election test the seat of Louis St. Martin in the next Congress. Mr. Hunt's friends say they have sufficient proc of the voting of dead men, non-residents, stuffing of the ballot-boxes and other frands in the Sixth Ward alone to poll a hand-some majority for Hunt was transposed and given to St. Martin, that this was done with the countyance of the United States Supervisors; that in the Third

## HARD TIMES IN CONNECTICUT.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE PRINCIPLE NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 16 .- A general complaint of dulness is made by the iron mongers up the busy one can see employes going home from the shops be-tween 4 and 6 p. m. instead of pouring out of the mills factories wages and the hours of labor have been reduced. In others, men in service ten years or more, have been discharged, Republicans and Democrats being treated alike so that no political significance can be ascribed to their dismission. Depression in business is the cause and there is no indication of any betterment. One of the saddest incidents connected with the advent of hard times, is the announcement that a child has died in shelton of croup, resulting from a lack of clothing, the family being destitute, for want of work in the cotton

## THE DECAYING TACK MONOPLY.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 16.-President E. D. Shelton, of the Shelton Tack Company, says that the great tack nail making monopoly is now nearly broken. He remarked to-day: "The combination must burst pretty soon and all of us go into the market on an equal footing. At present there is a large tack factory build-ing in Cleveland, which is in the centre of the Western trade of this combination. This does not look encouraging." Business is dull in the tack trade. Mr. Shelton says that the cause is overproduction, there being three times too much machinery; and finally he attributes much of the dulness to the combination of tack-making concerns which for years foolishly spent money in pur-chasing small manufactories for the purpose of controll-ing the market.

# A NEW NATURAL GAS REGION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.-Joseph Poe, of Brooklyn in this county, has been sinking a gas well on his farm. Yesterday he struck a vein that discharged a large volume of gas. Last night the column of gas was ignated and it burned with a flame about twelve feet high so brilliantly that its reflection in the sky was plainly visible in this city. The well is in a ravine, and it has been sunk to a depth of 640 feet. Seventeen dif-ferent gas veins have been struck by the bore. This is the first time that gas has been obtained in any consider-able quantity in the vicinity of Cleveland, authough a dozen wells have been sunk. Mr. Poe is much encouraged by his success and will bore deeper in the hope of strik-ing a still larger vein.

#### ELOPING WITH A FARMER'S WIFE. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16 .- H. J. Evans and L. B. Utter, under the firm name of Evans & Utter, have been doing business in a general store for a number of years. Utter frequently went on trips through th country in a wagon, loaded with goods which he sold to country people. On Monday he started on one of these trips. As he did not return at the expected time, his partner began to make inquiries about him, and finally and his son, members of the House of Commons, ad-dressed the National Irish Ciub at its meeting to-day. Justin McCarthy, jr., delivered the inaugural address as president of the club. In his remarks he said that the Irish members of the House of Commons would not rest autil they had a Parliament on College Green, Dublin,

into Utter's wagon and drove away. Utter left a wife and three children, ages thirteen, sixteen and twenty

# RAILEOAD INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE I. SENEY ON THE EAST TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 16 .- George I. Seney, of New-York, is in the city with the directors of the East Tennessee system. Speaking of the East Tennessee road he said: "No amount of description could have given us an idea of what we have and what our property may become in the near future. I was amazed at the resources of the country through which the Selma and Rome Division of our system runs. The resources of mineral and wood along that line are incomparable with anything I know. We have there coal, iron, and exhaustless supplies for coking right together, a condition of things that is lacking in Pennsylvania, or any

other country that I know of. We have found at stations which coses in New-York \$16 a cord. I am satisfied that which costs in New-York \$16 a cord. I am satisfied that in a few years the Selma division of our system will be marvelously productive and rich. We are much encouraged at the outlook and feel that our property will come out all right and more than till its promises."

Mr. Seney was the centre of attraction while he was in the city. At 5 the party left by the Richmond and Danville Railroad for New-York. It was expected that General Thomas, the president of the company, would visit the city with the directors, but business prevented him from doing so.

#### THE VALLEY EARNINGS.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 16 .- The annual meetng of the Valley Railroad stockholders was held yester-The report shows the net earnings for the year to be \$110,400; expenses, \$76,662. During the year to be \$110,400; expenses, \$76,662. During the year \$105,000 of Rockbridge bonds and \$12,000 of Lexington bonds have been delivered to the company and \$150,000 of first mortgage bonds were delivered to the Baltimore and Ohio Raifroad which controls the Valley road.

#### MR. ROOSEVELT FREES HIS MIND.

A SHORT TALK ABOUT THE NEW-YORK ELECTION; WITH REMARKS ABOUT MR. CONKLING, DR. BUR-CHARD AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

INVITELSORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Paul, Nov. 16.-Theodore Roosevelt, of New-York, passed through here yesterday on his way to his eattle ranche on the Little Missouri River, in Dakota. An interview with him had by a Pioneer Press re-porter yielded spicy results. He said: "My friends and myself worked hard, carnestly and honestly for Blaine, and, as you all see, we held New-York City to all that could be expected of it. We held it in fact to the Gar-field figures of 1880. What caused the defeat! A combination of untowardnesses. If the Conkling wing of the Stalwarts I ad been true, it Burchard's terrible alliteration had not been sprung upon us so late in the car page, if that "soap" dinner at Deimonico's had not come off, or, if the Prohibitionists had been as honest and conscientions as they claimed, Elaine would have won. I am glad Roseoc Conkling, that flatulent ponterpigeon in politics, is out of the Republican party at last. It is nonsense for any one to talk of a Republican Legislature joining with the Democrats to send him to the United States a blatent fool, he cannot offer him a Cabinet portfolio. the Republicans and took it. St. John, I haven't a shadow Committee. Dr. Burchard cost us thousands of votes in that his utterance stopped and turned the other way many who were tending Blaineward and would have voted for him had the three K's not been spoken. That second Delmonico dinner, although the private gentle nen who first concerved it were houest enough, was a

fatal mistake and lost us thousands of votes. The Republican committees were not responsible for this idunder. Of course it was a little hard on us in New-York to monimae Mr. Bridne, and I am inclined to give the New-York Independents, or a majority of them, credit for conscientiousness. I don't know whether Caveland will recognize by high official position the services the Independent Republicans rendered him or not, but am inclined to think mot."

"Are they still Republicans," Mr. Roosevelt was asked. "That is a hard question to answer," in soid, "and Fli have to give it up. They are not viry valuable to the party at any rate. I decline to believe that all the Independents were conscientious, however, and need only cite one case to show they were not. In Massachusetts the Independents, actuated by Jealousy and in a spirit of revenge for fancied wrongs, deliberately defeated Henry Cabot Lodge, against whom they could urge nothing and for whom almost everyfiting goode an essaid. And for whom did they your and work! For Laveridge, a Greenbacker and an ex-barkeeper. If that be conscientiousness in politics, Fli none of it."

MYLELY THE WIFE MURDERER.

## MIVELY THE WIFE MURDERER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 16 .- It has been found out that George McVety, who nurdered his wife in Jer-sey City, by pouring kerosene on her clothes and setting fifteen years ago for the murder of two Germans, who were his fellow-workmen. The Chief of Police of Jersey City has written to the authorities here for information concerning him. In 1869 McVety lived in New-Aaven. He worked at Sargent & Co.'s manufactory and boarded with his brother at a house on Wallace-st., where Peter then a vicious and quarrelsome fellow, and had fought with the men one day at the shop. That night the contest was continued in an alley near the house, and McVety getting worsted, as it is supposed, stabbed Ericeher three times in the left side, cutting his heart in two. As the dying man fell he cried out and Bensch fied, but McVety overtook him and killed him with a thrust of the kaife which penetrated the heart. Then McVety ran away. He was found in Judge's Cave next day. At his trial the kaife could not be found, and just before the case closed the defence set up a theory that the knife belonged to Peter Ericcher and that McVety used it only in self-defence. They showed a knife bearing the letters "P. E." cut in the handle, it was the belief of counsel for the State that a knife had been produred, marked, rubbed with dut and brought into court. The witness who produced it said that he found it under a stone of a crosswalk. It was alleged that McVety put it there, after the killing. The charge of Chief Justice Himman was commented upon at the time as being favorable to the prisoner who was acquitted. MR. HENDRICKS REJOICES.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 16,-When the news of the result of the official count in New-York the house of James Hendricks to announce the fact t ex-Governor Hendricks. When told the result, Mr. Hendricks's face beamed with smiles. Said he:

"I am glad it is over; 1,147 is rather too close to be comfortable, but it is enough."

Mr. Hendricks was surrounded by a number of carpenters and stone masons, with whom he was consulting ters and stone masons, with whom he was constituted along with his brother, as to some projected improvements, and an impromptu ratification meeting was bethere, Mr. Rendricks receiving their congratulations with great good humor. The news spread rapidly over tity and Mr. Hendricks, unless he gets away on the fit train, will be worn out shaking hands with old neighbor their constitutions.

## CHILDREN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE PERSONS. CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- In imitation of their big brothers, some sixteen little children, all under ten years of age, living in the neighborhood of Quiney and Des Plaines sts., amused themselves by lighting a large bonfire. To make a bigger blaze one little fellow rolled bonfire. To make a bigger blaze one little fellow rolled up an empty kerosene barrel and another secretly secured his mother's can containing some four gallons of oil. These they put on the fire, and danced about it singing and laughing. Almost instantly there was a terrific explosion, which fairly shook the houses near by. Burning staves from the barrel knocked the little ones down and manufed some beyond recognition. Seven children were killed instantly, and four others were fatally hurt. The names of those dead are Reginald Poole, James Daiy, Eddie Burke, Maggie Burke, Annie Ward, Adam Poole, and Minnie Blass.

## A TOWN MARSHAL LYNCHED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Belle Plaine, Kan., Nov. 16,-A shocking murder, followed quickly by summary justice in the way of lynching, took place here. A crowd had assembled in a billiard-room and had began an angry political discussion. John Walden, the town marshal, became abusive. on John watch, the town marshat, became abusive, difformshing his revolver about, said that he ald clear out the house and run the town. This used a great deal of excitement, and in it e fight Waldon tinto the crowd, instantly killing a young man maned onch. He then defied arrest and threatened to kill any e who approached. The Mayor with the assistance of standers succeeded 1: disaruning him, and he was iged in jail. Later a mob brobe into the jail, took Wall and hanged him to a rafter of the house where he

#### MURDERED IN A POLITICAL QUARREL. St. Louis, Nov. 16.-William Vanderburg, a

parelsome negro, stabbed and killed Michael Gibbons, a white farm hand, at Troy, Illinois, on Friday night. The murder was the result of a political altercation. Vanderburg fled, but was captured on Saturday.

#### WRECKED ON A TROPIC ISLE

HOW THE REINDEER'S CREW ESCAPED.

THE KINDNESS OF KING 'LIJAH BALOCK-ARRIVAL HERE OF TWO MATES.

The American ship Pactolus, which arrived at this port yesterday from Yekohama, brought as her second and third mates, H. W. Drohan and H. C. Percy, who formerly filled the same berths on the ship Reindeer, wrecked on one of the Marshall Islands. The story of the wreck and the subsequent adventures of the officers and crew as told by the mates to a TRIBUNE reporter is as fol-

The ship Reindeer, an American vessel of 1,900 tons, sailed from Philadelphia on August 1, 1883. bound for Japan with a cargo of oit. She was commanded by Captain Morrison. There were three mates and a steward in the cabin twenty men before the mast had fair winds around the and Horn and entering the South Pacific laid her course for Japan. The night of January 2, 1884, was a dark and stormy one, and the ship being out of her course, struck on a reef near one of the Marshall Islands. Taking to their boats, the officers and crew escaped to the land. The island upon which they landed was called Ejal, and lies in latitude 7º 30' north, longitude 173° 30' west. When the morning broke the shipwrecked men found themselves on an island covered with palms and other luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. A party of natives whose skin was of the color of a new saddle and whose only clothing was a piece of matting tied around the waist, came out of the palm groves and down to the white coral beach to welcome th sailors. A stalwart native of middle age and commanding presence was the leader. He was the king of that and all the adjacent islands and called himself 'Lijah Balock. This name he had evidently derived from the American traders whose vessels, he said, came at rare intervals to his island king

#### WELL TREATED BY THE NATIVES.

King 'Lijah treated the shipwreeked me of the Reindeer with great courtesy, even giving up his own palace for their accommodation The royal abode was 30x20 feet and possessed many comforts that were wanting in the humble huts of King 'Lijah's subjects. Every day fresh yams and cocoanuts were brought to the palace by the king's orders for the use of the Americans. On the island of Fial lived fifty natives and on the thirteen small islands surrounding it more. From all the surrounding islands the natives came in their

islands the natives came in their cances to visit the guests of the king.

For over a month the ship-wrecked sailors waited for a ship to visit the islands, but no ship came. King 'Lijah told them of an island far to the North-west called Ulan, where ships stopped frequently, it was, he thought, about 280 miles away. Finally the second mate, Drohan, started with four men in the long boat of the Reindeer, which had been saved from the wreck to find the island of Ulan. The diet of fruit on which the sailors had subsisted since the wreck, had decreased their strength and the mea were in a bad sanitary condition. Before the second mate left the island of Ejd the cook, Frank Smith, died of dropsy. Mr. Drohan took with him in the boat a supply of water and fruit and sailed away.

with him in the boat a supply of water and fruit and sailed away.

Day after day the sailors toiled at the oars, for only an occasional wind blew over the tropic sea to propel the boat or temper the heat of the burning sun. Day after day the men strained their eyes to see some palm-clothed island rise from the sea or to catch sight of a sail. The "shipwrecked sailors watching for a sail—no sail from day to day"—felt their strength gradually failing. One of the men, Peter Dawson, died of exhaustion.

with a letter to Colonei Mosby, Mosby, the mates both declare refused to assist them. They went then on beard of the American man-of-war Essex, which was in the harbor, and laid their case before Captain McCormick. He communicated with Admiral Davis, commanding the Asiatic squadron, who ordered the Essex to go immediately to the Marshall Islands and rescue the rest of the Keinder's crew. The Essex took the two mates and the taree men along and arrived at the island of a jal three months and ten days after the wreck. It was found, that along and arrived at the island of that three montas and ten days after the wreck. It was found that Captain Morrison and ten men had left the island one month before for Jeluit in a schooner, which they had built. The rest of the men were taken on board, and the Essex went to Yekohama. There the second and third mates secured berths on the Pactolus and the sainors shipped on other ves-

## DEATH PREFERRED TO DISGRACE.

SUICIDE OF PRETTY MINNIE HENNING. SHE FINDS THAT HER SUPPOSED HUSBAND HAS AN-OTHER WIFE-HER MOTHER'S GRIEF.

Minnie Henning, age twenty-two, died yesterday norning at No. 121 Bloomtie d-st., Hoboken, from soison administered by herself. Some or the people in the house heard the young woman groaning

about 7 a. m., and found her lying on the floor of her room writhing in agony. A physician was summoned and vainly tried to save her. She died in half an hour. Two packages of powder were found in the room, one of them containing eyanide of potassium and the other ordinary face powder, A business card of Henning & Macher, photographers, No. 283 Eighth-ave., New-York, was found on the table, and on the back of it was

"It is not my fault, dear George. I saw you go in the car. Teil Mr. Keen not to blame me for

Henning, the senior partner of the firm, is the young woman's brother, and it is supposed that she procured the poison in his place. The following note was found with the card:

note was found with the card;
"Good-bye, dear mamma, dear friends. I hope you will not have any hard feeling toward a poor sinner like I, but tired of life. My dear mamma, will you forgive what I have done! What I have done is the fault of one Mr. Keen. 80 Beaver-st. He is the man that promised to be true to me and has deceived me. He is the fault of all this. As soon as you discover my disgrace please send for Mr. J. N. Keen, 13 Gardner-st., Union hill. I loved him dearly." him dearly. DECEIVED BY A MIDDLE AGED VILLAIN.

Minnie Henning was the daughter of a widow who lived at No. 22 Garden-st., Hoboken. She was a beautiful woman. Her beauty and her prepossessing manners secured her many friends and not a few admirers. Minnie was employed as a salesweman in a store in New-York, and about six months ago, while crossing the ferry, she became months ago, while crossing the ferry, she became acquainted with Jasser W. Keen, a man of middle age, who is in the wholesale liquor business at No. 80 Beaverst. New-York, and lives in Union Hill. After their first introduction the two met frequently on the ferry-boat going to and returning from New-York, and in a short time Minnie brought Keen to her mother's house. He created a good impression among Minnie's relatives and his visits became frequent and his attention to the girl marked. Her relatives say that he represented a good impression among Minnies relatives as his visits became frequent and his attention to the girl marked. Her relatives say that he represented himself as a married man who had been divorced from his wife. One night about three weeks ago Keen and the young woman left the house ostensibly for a walk and when they returned they announced that they had been married. Minnie's mother and brother were surprised, but they accepted the situation and warmly congratulated the seemingly happy couple. Two weeksago Keen proposed that he and his bride should go to her brother-in-law's house in Williamsburg and board there, but she objected and they decided to board at No. 121 Bloomfield-st. Soon Keen became less ardent in his attention to his young wife and occasionally absented himself from the house all night. Minuse worried at first and then, her suspicious becoming aroused, she made inquiry and found that Keen was not divorced from his first wife, but that he was living with her in Union Hill.

A scene ensued and the result of it was that Keen did not call to see Minnie for three or four days in the latter part of last week. She became discon-solate and preferring death to disgrace took her

# NEGLECTING HIS VICTIM EVEN IN DEATH.

Minnie's brother went to Union Hill yesterday and informed Keen of her death. Keen promised to go to the house in the afternoon, but he failed to do so. Her brothe yesterday afternoon that Minnie was said yesterday afternoon that Minnie was a widow before she met Keen and that her husband died about three years ago. When asked what her husband's name was he could not recall it positively, but said he thought it was Stevens. The young woman's body was removed to her mother's house and a notice of the case sent to County Physician Converse who will probably order au inquest. Mrs. Henning is greatly prostrated by the shock and it is feared that she will not live. She weeps constantly and goes about the room in a half dazed condition wringing her hands and crying "Oh my poor girl, my poor daring." Occasionally she invokes maledictions on the head of the girl's betraver.

# TWO HOUSES READY TO FALL.

FIVE FAMILIES DRIVEN INTO THE STREET.

BUILDING OWNED BY TRINITY CHURCH IN A DAN-GEROUS CONDITION-HOPING TO SAVE THEM. At the junction of Canal and Watts sts., stand row of brick houses, built so long ago that their age is problematical. They are three stories in height, the ground floors being occupied as shops and the upper stories as dwellings. The large square on which these houses front was filled from an early hour yesterday until evening by an excited crowd. The rumor that the houses were falling had spread with wonderful rapidity through this ancient part of the city, and men, women and children responded with their presence in such numbers that a detachment of police had their hands full in keeping the pavements in front of the dangerous structures

David Eberle and his family lived in the corner house, No. 484. He is a saddler and has a shop under his dwelling. He awoke at 8:15 yesterday morning with a start. While trying to account for his sudden awakening he was alarmed by hearing the paper on the walls crack, as he imagined. He jumped quickly out of bed and made haste to dress, While putting on his trousers he was horrified to see a crack two mehes in width appear in one of the walls of the room. The startling sight was accomnamed by a sharp cracking sound. Though greatly alarmed Eberle preserved his presence of mind. He aroused the members of his family and hurried through the house and the adjoining house, No. 482, to warn the occupants of the impending peril. He expected to see the roof tumbling down at any moment and was greatly relieved to find himself and his family safe in the street. The other inmates of the houses rushed into the open air pell-mell and the screams uttered by some of the women gave the first notice received by their neighbors that anything uncommon had happened.

RUSHING INTO THE STREET. No. 484 was occupied, besides Eberle, by James Keav, sexton of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, and two women named Duft, William Davis and Michael Murphy and their families lived in No. 482. The sudden appearance of five with him in the boat a supply of water and fruit and sailed away.

Day after day the sailors toiled at the oars, for only an occasional wind blew over the tropic sea to propel the boat or temper the heat of the burning sun. Day after day the men strained their eyes to see some palm-clothed island rise from the sea or to catch sight of a sail. The "shipwrecked sailors watching for a sail—no sail from day to day"—felt their strength gradually failing. One of the men, Peter Dawson, died of exhaustion.

RESCUED AT LAST.

After being in the boat for eleven days, and having gone 900 miles in search of the Island of Ulan, a vessel was sighted. She proved to be the bark Cataliba, of Losdon, Capiain Whiliams, from New-Castle, New-South Wales, bound for Segin, Cochin China. The wanderers of the sea, with their boat, were taken on board, and well cared for until their arrival at Segin. There the French consul was discharging the duties of American Consul, the United States having no representative in that port. The French Consul was afraid to send the men to Hong Kong, whither they wished to go to get a ship to this country.

Mr. Trunifet, the British Consul, however, believing that "blood is thicker than water," took the gone in charge and forwarded them to Hong Kong.

Mr. Trunifet, the British Consul, however, believing that "blood is thicker than water," took the gone in charge and forwarded them to Hong Kong.

Mr. Trunifet, the British Consul, however, believing that "blood is thicker than water," took the gone in the safety of the sale of the honses looked old when he was a boy.

Before noon several men employed by J. H. Drew Before noon several men employed by J. H. Drew families on the street was of itself sufficient to at-

Before noon several men employed by J. H. Drew & Brothers, contractors, of No. 43 West Fourteenth-st., arrive i. After them came a wagon loaded with logs and jack-screws. The premises were examined carefully. The men reported that the houses appeared to be falling apart from old age. The party-wall, eight inches in thickness, showed a crack several inches in width. The lower part of the chimneys in the rear portion of the houses had failer down. Bricks kept constantly dropping out of the party-wall near its foundation. The fronts of the houses were propped up with huge beams and jack-screws. The men who did the work thought that this precaution would prevent the fronts of the houses from failing into the street and they expected that their citoris would enable the buildings to maintain an upright position until masons and bricklayers could renew the old walls, if Inspector Esterbrook did not order them to be palled down.

Poice guarded the approaches to the houses last night and they are fenced in so that for a short distance pedestrians are forced to take to the street. examined carefully. The men reported that the

## A DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S SUICIDE.

A nicely dressed young woman asked Inspector Thorne at Police Headquarters yesterday to have inquiries made for Arthur C. Bisbee, who has been missing for several days. She said that he had been in poor health, and it was feared that he had either been arrested or taken to some hospital. A search of the records failed to show any trace of him. It was not long after her departure, however, before word was received from the High Bridge Police Station that the body of a young man had been found near One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st, and Central-ave, in a small grove. He had died from the effects of a pistol wound in the head, The pistol was found near the body. Papers indicated The pistol was found near the body. Papers indicated that he was Arthur C. Bisbee. He was the son of Raudall Bisbee, of No. 161 East Thirty-sixth-st, and with his father was engaged in the boot and shoe business at No. 5 Waverly-place. The exact cause of his suicide is not known. He had been in poor health for some time, and it is supposed that his continued illness preyed on his mind. It is also said that he and his father have had a misunderstanding recently on account of business afairs. The direct cause of the act is said by some of his friends to be a love disappointment. After he disappeared the young weapan called several times to see him, and failing to find any trace of him, called on the collector aid.

# LARGE REWARD FOR A ONE-EYED DOG.

E. H. Harriman, of No. 14 East Fifty-fifthst., advertised yesterday that on Wednesday he lost on Third-ave. "a small Yorkshire terrier dog, blind in one Third-ave, "a small Yorkshire terrier dog, blind in one eye, and answering to the name of Crocket." The advertisement added that "a reward of \$50 would be paid to the finder and no questions asked, if returned before Wednesday to the owner." A Tribuxe reporter called at Mr. Harriman's house, and inquired the reason for offering such a high reward for a dog that could only boast of one eye. He was told that the animal was a pet of Mrs. Harriman's, who had owned him for about tweive years. The person who gave the information said that "only one man had called about the dog, and his dog hadn't answered the description,"

## CUTTING AN ARTERY IN HIS WEIST.

A man registered as Charles Meyers, at the Kenwood Hotel, No. 31 Bowery, at 4 a. m., yesterday and was given a room. Late in the afternoon a vain effort was made to arouse him. The porter looked over the tranmade to arouse him. The porter looked over the transom and saw bim lying on the bed covered with blood. He had severed the artery in his wrist and had bled to death. In his right hand was a knife. On the bureau lay 80 cents in silver and a small pistol.

## THE SALVATION ARMY IN WORCESTER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WORCESTER, Nov. 16 .- A corps of the Salvation Army began its winter campaign in this city to-day. Eight men and three hallelujah lasses under command of Major Thomas E. Moore made a street parade in the afternoon with songs and instrumental music. Services were held in Mechanics' Hall in the afternoon and even-ing, which attracted immense audiences but created no distorm.

#### KILLED BY A BURNED TREE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 16 .- A tree on fire fell last night upon William Burrase and his son James,

# MR. BLAINE ON THE ELECTION

THE CLOSE VOTE IN NEW-YORK STATE.

-PROHIBITIONISTS AND INDEPENDENTS. BOSTON, Nov. 16 .- The Journal's Augusta correspondent sends the following:

Directly to the southward of Mr. Blaine's residence in Augusta there is a considerable wood, along the borders of which, on the shelving hills that overlook the Kennebec, he is in the habit of taking daily a long and brisk walk. Your correspondent intercepted him in his walk this afternoon, and, without any intention of securing an 'interview" and with no permission to publish it, he had a running conversation with Mr. Blaine which as it related to many topics of general in

I asked Mr. Blaine what he thought would be the result of the count in New-York, and he replied that he had no more means of knowing it than the unborn child. He had from the first had no other desire than that a fair count should be made, and, so far as he was personally concerned, he would be content with either result. Success would not elate him and defeat would not depress him. He was engaged in congenial and profita-ble work which had been interrupted by the campaign, and the deep regret that he would feel at a Democratic triumph would be altogether for his party and the country-not for himself. "I lived too near the Presidency in 1881," Mr. Blaine added after a long pause, "and have too keen a sense of its burdens, its embarrassments and its perils to be

#### unduly anxious for the office." THE VOTE IN NEW-YORK STATE.

To the inquiry how he accounted for the closeness of the result in New-York, Mr. Blaine said: "Well, considering the loss by the bolt of the Independent Republicans and the far larger loss from the action of the Republican Prohibitionists, the wonder at first sight is that the Democrats did not carry the State by a large majority, as they confidently expected they would. This result was prevented by the great accessions to the Republican ranks of Irish and Irish American voters and workingmen of all classes, who sustained me because of my advocacy of a protective tariff. They believe, and believe wisely, that free trade would

"You really think, then," queried the reporter, that you got a considerable Irish vote in New-York?"

"Oh, I had thousands upon thousands!" replied Mr. Blaine, "and should have had many more but for the intelerant and utterly improper remark of Dr. Burchard, which was quoted everywhere to my prejudice and in many places attributed to myself, though it was in the highest degree distasteful and offensive to me. But a he, you know, travels very fast, and there was not time before election to over-take and correct that one, and so I suffered for it."

THE IRISH-AMERICAN VOTE. I asked Mr. Blaine if he thought the Irish-American vote was organized at all or had competent leaders. "Yes," said he, "I was deeply impressed by the ability, the earnestness and the sincerity of those whom I met. There, for instance, is Patrick Ford of The Irish World. He is a man of the most unseltish devotion to any cause he espouses-possessing a great faculty for organization, with marked ability and untiring energy. General Kerwin of The Tablet has in large degree the same characteristics, and is a far-sighted and able man, with a fine record as a Union soldier. The Irish Nation, edited by John Devoy, also gave us strong and vainable support. Alexander Sullivan and John Finnerty were very powerful on the stump, and did royal service. Both are natural orators of the fervid Irish type. Sulivan's tariff speech in Toledo contributed very largely to the defeat of Frank Hurd. These men, with others whom I did not personally meet, have made a break in the Irish Democratic vote-one that I believe will widen and increase in the future as the full significance of the attitude of the Democratic party on the tariff question becomes understood and appreciated. Our Irish and Irish-American citizens will in time get tired of voting in accordance with the

vishes of the English free traders," I said to Mr. Blaine that the Irish in Boston thought he understood the character of their people better than any other Republican leader, Blaine replied that it would be egotistic for him to assume that, but said that there was perpaps a strong leaning of the Irish element toward him because of the fact that on his mother's side he was of Irish descent. In Pennsylvania, his native state, he had received an enormous Irish vote-some counties hitherto strongly Democratic having been completely reversed in their popular majorities by the change of the Irish in his favor. This, however, was of course due in part to the fact that he stood so distinctively as the representative of protection to American industries an idea which prevaiis with more force in Pennsylvania than in any

## HOW THE GERMAN VOTE STOOD.

"But," said I, "did you not lose correspondingly in the German vote ?" "Not at all," replied Mr. Blaine. "All through the West the Germans supported me nobly. How else could I have carried Chicago by 9,000, Cincinnati by 5,000, Cleveland by 5,000 ? Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa have the largest German population in the West, and I carried them by splendid majorities. Such able and influential German editors as Markbreit able and infinential Germae editors as Markbreit in Cincinnat; Kauffman in Cleveland, Praetorius in St. Louis and many others, brought great strength to the Republican cause. There was immense effort made to prejudice the Germans against me, but it failed. They are a wonderfully cool-headed people, inflexibly housest in their conclusions and just in their judgments, and I have abundant reason to thank them for their generous support. I shall not soon forget it. At different points in the West I found German and Irish clubs cordially uniting in public demonstrations."

Your correspondent brought the conversation back to New-York by asking Mr. Blaine if he thought the Prohibitionists were honest in their support of St. John.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE. "I have never during the campaign," replied Mr. Blaine, "reflected upon motives of any man and f shall not do so. I content myself with saying that I think the Prohibitionists were misled and that they did not correctly measure the possible result of this course. I received from many of them the assurance that my candidacy made their action

of this course. I received from many of them the assurance that my candidacy made their action difficult, because they really wanted to vote for me but they seemed to be under the strange delusion that the temperance cause could be promoted by supporting their own Presidential ticket, and by their course they induced prejudicially the national issues which were really at stake."

"You attribute the close vote in New-York, Mr. Blaine, soriely to the action of the Independents and the Prohibitionists?"

"No, not solely," replied Mr. Blaine. "According to numerous letters I have received from Central and Western New-York it would seem that the rainy day lessened the Republican vote. The Democratic majorities lie in the cities, where, by a tew minutes walk on a good pavement, a man reaches his politing-place. The Republican majorities are in the country, where large numbers live three, four or even five miles from the polling-place, which on election day had to be reached over moddy roads and in a rain storm. Had the day been fair the Republican majorities in the roral counties would have been increased, one good judge writes me, by probably 10,000, but all agree by from 3,000 to 5,000.

The actual difference between the two parties in the final count, whichever way it goes, will perhaps not exceed 1,000, about the one-twellth of one percent of the toal vote—or one voter in every twelve hundred for the entire State. So if the Democrats have really carried, New-York by this small margin, as latest news indicates, you see how easily a first day might have reversed the result. But great political battles, like military battles, are often lost or won by an apparently trivial incident or accident which no human foresight can guard against.

Mr. Blame turned homeward at this point. He seems to be in perfect health and, as far as any one could judge, in the best of spirits. His step is elastig and his gait so rapid that it was with difficulty I kent on with him. He told me that his long tour